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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE GDR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 77 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin.

Esteemed Comrades, On the 28th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR, we address warmest congratulations and cordial comradely greetings to you, the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

Socialist Romania assesses highly the fruitful activity and outstanding successes attained by the working people of your fatherland, under the leadership of the communists, in continuously developing the national economy, science and culture; raising the material and intellectual well-being; and implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress on building the developed socialist society in the GDR. Strong relations of friendship, solidarity and manifold cooperation have developed between the TCP and SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR.

The summit meetings and talks, which have become ever more frequent in recent years, each time have given strong impetus to our bilateral relations in all fields of mutual interest. We are firmly convinced that--by acting in the spirit of our talks and of the documents jointly signed during the fruitful visit we paid to your country last summer and which we recall with great pleasure--the relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries will increasingly develop, a fact which accords with the interests of both of our peoples and of the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On the occasion of your national holiday we convey to you, esteemed comrades, and through you to the GDR people, best wishes for new and ever greater successes in building socialism.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CSO: 2700

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AGREEMENT ON COPYRIGHTS, PATENTS ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part II No 15, 15 September 1977, pages 327-332, contains an announcement, dated 29 July 1977, by the GDR Council of Ministers on the enactment of the agreement on the mutual recognition of copyright documents and other protective documents for inventions. The parties to the agreement, which was signed by GDR representatives on 18 December 1976 in Havana, include the GDR, USSR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. The agreement is broken down as follows: a) 23 articles; and b) 13 rules on the application of the agreement.

The Russian-language text of the agreement is published on pages 333-338 of this issue of GESETZBLATT.

CSO: 2300

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON RATIFICATION OF VIENNA CONVENTION

[Editorial Report] East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part II No 15, 15 September 1977, pages 301-314, contains the announcement, dated 22 July 1977, on the ratification by the GDR on 31 May 1977 of the 14 March 1975 Vienna Convention on the representation of states in their relations with international organizations of a universal character. The Convention is set forth in six parts and broken down into a total of 92 articles. The English-language text of the convention is published on pages 315-326 of this issue of GESETZBLATT.

CSO: 2300

ALBANIA

PARTY JOURNAL REVIEWS HOXHA'S 1963 SPEECHES ON REVISIONISM

Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Oct 77 LD

[Text] Tirana, 10 October (ATA)--The review RRUGA E PARTISE, theoretical and political organ of the CC of the PLA, published an article about the 24th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha which was published recently and which includes his articles and speeches of November 1962-May 1963 period.

The article emphasizes that these articles and speeches of Comrade Enver Hoxha constitute a powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the Albanian Communists and our working masses.

The review writes that in the major part of the articles and speeches of Comrade Enver Hoxha of this volume, besides other things once again is clearly revealed the question of the stand towards imperialism, whether it should be fought against or reconcile to and collaborate with. The review writes that this is a question about which the genuine Marxist-Leninists are diametrically opposed to the modern revisionists. Comrade Enver Hoxha completely tears off the mask of the Khrushchevite revisionists and reveals the filth of the revisionist propaganda of the group of N. Khrushchev. Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out that while N. Khrushchev claimed that he allegedly was "guided by the Leninist spirit of irreconcilable struggle against imperialism," in fact "for many years now he has tried to sow illusions about the alleged change in the nature of imperialism and its bosses and build on this basis the entire stand of his activity."

When we hear and see today similar views and stands with those of the Khrushchevite revisionists, exposed and rejected by the PLA, the genuine Marxist-Leninist communist movement and the very life, to be repeated by the opportunists, it is impossible not to turn once again our attention to the Marxist-Leninist conclusion, drawn from practice and historically proved, that the views and stands of the revisionists and opportunists of every hue, both old and new, in essence are the same: anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary.

The article of RRUGA E PARTISE continues: Life has fully confirmed the teaching of Comrade Enver Hoxha to be found in the 24th volume of his works, that every imperialism, from its very nature, is always the savage enemy of the proletarian revolution and the peoples. Therefore, the call launched today by the preachers of the theory of the "three worlds," to encourage

and support one imperialism in struggle against the other, to strike friendship and unite with one imperialism in struggle against another, is fraught with great dangers and catastrophic consequences for the future of the revolution and the freedom of the peoples if it is not fought and rejected, because it deceives the proletariat, the working masses and peoples and invites them to abandon the revolutionary struggle, because they make no distinction between the friends and enemies of the proletariat and the peoples, because they consider the monopoly bourgeoisie and the imperialisms of the so-called "second world," which are the ardent defenders of neo-colonialism and the old order or inequality in the international economic relations and defenders of aggressions, as allies of the oppressed peoples and nations of the so-called "third world", because they make no distinction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the peoples and the reactionary cliques.

After mentioning the exposure by Comrade Enver Hoxha in the 24th volume of his works, of the revisionist road of Togliatti towards reconciliation with imperialist and the national bourgeoisie, the review writes that the revisionists and opportunists of every hue, both old and new, proceed from the erroneous concept that allegedly both the national and the international bourgeoisie, with the passing of time, are transformed into a force the proletariat can rely on and with which it can and must collaborate. As the PLA has stressed, these so-called "theories" which we hear even today, are profoundly counter-revolutionary because, instead of calling on the proletariat of the different capitalist countries of the world to rise in resolute struggle against the monopoly bourgeoisie and the oppressive system in power, these so-called theories preach social peace and collaboration with that very class which oppresses the proletariat and sucks its blood, they call on the proletariat to renounce the proletarian revolution.

Further on the article continues:

In many of the materials of the 24th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and especially in the articles published in the press at that time, Comrade Enver Hoxha thoroughly deals also with opportunist and unprincipled stand characterizing the group of N. Khrushchev and the other modern revisionists in their relations with Yugoslav revisionism.

The course of complete rapprochement and collaboration with the Yugoslav revisionists was resolutely opposed by the PLA and the other Marxist-Leninist parties in which N. Khrushchev saw a serious obstacle in realizing his aims. For this reason, Khrushchev while exchanging kisses with Tito and kneeling before him, arrogantly attacked those communists parties which exposed the views and actions of the Yugoslav renegades. Khrushchev's attack was particularly fierce against the PLA. However, the PLA did not yield in slightest in the face of the blackmail and slanders of the Khrushchevite revisionists. The Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, who were closely acquainted with Yugoslav revisionism, maintained and maintain a resolute Marxist-Leninist stand and waged and continue to wage an irreconcilable principled ideological struggle against it as well as against all the renegades of the Khrushchev type and the opportunists of the other hues who approach to and pursue the course of collaboration with it.

In conclusion, the review RRUGA E PARTISE writes that the Party of Labour of Albania, armed with the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, is determined to continue the tit-for-tat struggle against revisionism, because, when it is about principles it does not make concessions to any one no matter who he may be.

CSO: 2020

BULGARIA

ARMY DAILY REPORTS DZHUROV SPEECH TO SOVIET ARMY DIVISION

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Oct 77 p 1, 4 AU

[Report on 11 October visit of Bulgarian Army delegation to the M. I. Kalinin Taman Guards' Motorized Division in the USSR, with report on speech delivered by Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov]

[Excerpts] In the afternoon the Bulgarian People's Army delegation visited the famous Taman Guards' Motorized Division. The delegation was accompanied by Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense. The eminent guests were cordially welcomed by Col Gen V. Govorov, commander of the Moscow Military District, and generals and officers of the Okrug Division staff. An honor guard detachment was also present. Combat technique and equipment was demonstrated for the delegation. Offices, Lenin rooms and rooms for everyday life were also shown to them. In the museum the division commander acquainted the guests with the history and combat record of the Tamna's soldiers.

An emotional meeting was held at the club with the soldiers of the division. Pioneers presented flowers to the delegation members. The soldiers enthusiastically welcomed the dear guests and gave them a stormy applause and cheers of "long live the People's Republic of Bulgaria," "long live the Bulgarian People's Army," and "long live the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

At the opening of the meeting, Col I. Lobachev, commander of the division, expressed in his speech on behalf of the servicemen gratitude for the high honor and attention with which Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army accompanying him have honored the Taman's soldiers.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, delivered an ardent speech. I will not hide the fact, he said, that I am particularly moved by the opportunity presented to me, as leader of the Bulgarian military delegation, to speak to you, the representatives of the Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin Taman Red Banner Guards Division, crowned with combat glory and bearer of the Suworov Order.

Our delegation is visiting your country on the eve of a great holiday--the 60th of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the revolution which determined the main direction in world history and a secure path for mankind toward the most humanistic system--toward communism.

Certain "scientists" and "theoreticians" in the West are now attempting to prove for the umpteenth time that the Great October Socialist Revolution was purely a Russian affair and that it had nothing in common with the rest of the peoples and particularly with the developed capitalist countries. Nothing of the kind.

For 6 decades now the historical experience of the international communist and workers movement has manifestly confirmed the intransient world historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has demonstrated that each new revolution basically repeats the main law-governed principles of the Great October. This is what history teaches us and this is why the cause of October is close and dear to all peoples. It is an inspiration and example for all peoples in the world who are struggling for freedom and social progress.

We have arrived in your country at the time when the entire Soviet people are enthusiastically implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. We are visiting your country in 1977, in the year when a Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. This visit became a further triumph of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and turned a new page in the mutual relations between the two countries.

After touching on the historical origins of the Bulgarian-Russian and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke of the new stage in the development of this friendship. For us Bulgarians, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is sacred and unbreakable; it is the sun and the air, as it was defined by the prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement, the teacher of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov. Under the care of the BCP and the CPSU, of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev, this friendship is now elevating itself to a stage of the comprehensive coming together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The minister of national defense mentioned the labor successes achieved during the 33 years after our liberation from fascism, successes which would have been impossible without the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union.

We, the soldiers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov continued, bear in mind and will never forget that the Bulgarian People's Army was born and matured with the selfless fraternal assistance of the Great Soviet Union and its valiant army. Our army is now well equipped and trained, capable of accomplishing any task assigned. The basic weapons with which we are equipped are made in the Soviet Union. Your best experience is widely implemented in the training and education of our army.

The speaker also touched on international relations, in which, through the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, a historic shift is now being effected from "cold war" to detente, toward consolidating the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

However, we are realists and have no right to close our eyes to the fact that in parallel with the favorable trends other opposing processes are developing in the world arena. The arms race continues in the imperialist countries, sharp anticommunist propaganda is being launched, and the fascist and militarist circles' activity is being intensified. The aggressive forces in the West have not given up their material preparations for war. They are developing new types of weapons, including cruise missiles and the neutron bomb, and they are also increasing their expenditures for military purposes.

All this is of concern to the progressive people in the world. Vigilance should not be relaxed even for a single moment. This is a sacred obligation of all of us--the soldiers of socialism.

In conclusion, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov conveyed greetings to the Taman's soldiers and through them to the entire personnel of the legendary and invincible Soviet Army from the Bulgarian People's Army on the upcoming jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov presented the Bulgarian badge "Excellent in Combat and Political Training" to champions in the division's socialist competition.

The Moscow Military Okrug Ensemble performed for those present.

A luncheon was given for the Bulgarian military delegation at which Soviet Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Col Gen Kiril Kosev and Col I. Lobachov proposed toasts to the strong Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The luncheon was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV GREETES ARGENTINE CP CHIEF ON RECEIVING DIMITROV AWARD

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 77 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent the following telegram to Geronimo Arendo Alvarez, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA].

Dear Comrade Alvarez, on the behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Communists and working people, and on my personal behalf, I greet you most cordially on the occasion of your 80th birthday and on your being awarded the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order--the highest Bulgarian award.

You are known in our country as a well-tested revolutionary and the first leader of the fraternal PCA of long standing who has devoted all his life to the defense of the interests of the working class and the working people, as an ardent patriot, internationalist and consistent fighter for the unity of the international communist and workers movement. The Bulgarian working people know you also as a partisan of the brotherhood of the Bulgarian and Argentine Communists and of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Argentine peoples.

You have been awarded the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order in recognition of your great contribution to the struggle against imperialism, fascism and reaction, for democracy and social progress, and the triumph of the great ideals of communism.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you good health, personal happiness, long life and successes in the difficult and complicated struggle waged today by the PCA for the benefit of the Argentine people.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

PSYCHIATRISTS CONDEMN HONOLULU CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 77 p 4 AU

[Interview with Prof Dr Ivan Temkov and Prof Dr Kosta Zaimov, members of Bulgarian delegation to Sixth World Congress of Psychiatry held in Honolulu 28 August-3 September 1977, by Dr Neo Geshev]

[Text] The Sixth World Congress of Psychiatry was held in Honolulu from 28 August through 3 September 1977. A Bulgarian delegation also attended this congress. After the return of the delegation, Dr Geo Neshev, representative of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO and "senior scientific collaborator," met two of the members of the delegation and interviewed them. They are: Prof Dr Ivan Temkov, head of the Medical Academy Psychiatry Department and Prof Dr Kosta Zaimov, deputy director of the Scientific Institute on Psychiatry, Neurology and Neurosurgery at the Medical Academy.

Question: You have certainly attended many international conferences. Would you be kind enough to share with us and to compare your impression of the Sixth World Congress of Psychiatry, at which, as is known, there was an unsuccessful attempt to "condemn Soviet psychiatry."

Answer: It is our duty as citizens and as psychiatrists to acquaint the general public in our country with the so-called "moral-ethical" problem in the sectors of psychiatric organization and practice, a problem around which much noise was raised and which was forced upon the congress participants and upon public opinion in a biased and outrageous manner. Unfortunately, the hosts of the congress allowed the policy of anti-Sovietism and confrontation to replace scientific discussion and the free exchange of ideas. The moral-ethical issue was used as a promotor of a policy hostile to international understanding and cooperation.

An anti-Soviet draft resolution was submitted to the general assembly of the Sixth Congress by the British Royal College [as published] with a few additions made by the leadership of the Australian and New Zealand associations of psychiatrists. In 1971 at the Fifth Congress of Psychiatry in Mexico a similar attempt failed. The idea of having recourse to the international court of justice in Strassbourg also failed.

The provocative draft resolution submitted to the Sixth Congress contained the statement that in the Soviet Union people who are mentally healthy, but whom the regime considers inconvenient because of their political views, are being declared sick and are being isolated in hospitals which are actually prisons. The resolution was submitted to the General Assembly for discussion. No evidence was submitted, except dozens of variations of so-called "open letters," "statements," "appeals" and "bulletins" from the alleged "victims" or from so-called "committees" acting in their defense. The goal of the "condemnation" was clear--to take yet another step in the anti-Soviet vein by involving the prestige of a highranking, international and scientific forum.

Question: Was this resolution adopted?

Answer: We must take into consideration the fact, that the voting system deprived the small associations, that is to say the great majority, of any real opportunity to influence the General Assembly's decisions. The existence of an undemocratic principle--namely, that each state has voting rights in proportion to the size of its membership contribution (for example the United States has 30 votes and Bulgaria only 2)--produced an unrealistic voting result. Actually it turned out that the 33 national associations which voted against the resolution had two votes less than the 19 other associations which voted in favor of the resolution. Thus, the resolution was formally adopted. The moral and actual victory, however, was on the side of the opponents of the resolution.

At the same time the manipulation of the rules of procedure obstructed the proposals for a democratization of the association's statute and the attempts to eliminate the discriminatory clauses in it, while the fact that discussion time was restricted deprived the Soviet delegate of the opportunity fully to unmask the malicious character of the accusations.

Question: Were the antiscientific speculations confined to the adoption of this resolution?

Answer: The hosts of the congress were Americans and they took the liberty to organize a "special session" for "free discussion" on ethical questions included in the program of the Sixth Congress without consulting the Executive Committee. The so-called "session" was held on the day preceding the General Assembly session.

The delegations of the socialist countries boycotted this so-called "session" which was illegal for the congress, since the delegates knew in advance that there would be anti-Soviet propaganda at this session with the help of unscientific means. Actually, many untruthful statements as regards the moral code of Soviet health protection and psychiatry were reportedly made.

Question: How did the delegates to the congress react to these provocations?

Answer: A number of outstanding scientists appealed for a sober and strictly scientific approach to problems. The reaction of the psychiatrists of the world association under these circumstances was expressed by adopting the so-

called "Hawaii" declaration and the decision to create an ethical committee attached to the association. The Hawaii declaration is a document containing 10 items conceived in a calm and rather solemn tone. It proclaims that the goal of psychiatry is "to contribute to the health, personal autonomy and development of man" and that a psychiatrist should never take advantage of the opportunities of his profession for other goals than the ones mentioned above. Each patient must receive the best treatment available, with the consent of the patient, in an atmosphere of "trust, confidentiality, sincerity and cooperation, as well as mutual responsibility," and the patient must be informed in a tactful way about his true condition, about the prognoses and possibilities of treatment, so that he may be able to make his choice. Compulsory medical treatment must be applied only in extreme cases, when it is truly necessary, provided that an authority experiencing control functions exists, to which any person--whether sick or healthy--may freely appeal without the intervention of the medical profession.

The decision to create an Ethical Committee attached to the association was also adopted, but the staff of the committee and, in particular, the representation of various philosophical, religious and cultural views, as well as the exact object of its activities and its forms of work are to be finally outlined by the association's Executive Committee when the new six-member staff assumes its function 6 months after the Hawaii congress. A number of delegates stressed that there is a real danger of the ethical committee's being involved in the expression of views and in pursuing activities that are of a political nature and not a scientific one, of being involved in attempted confrontations between different legislations and hence--in interference in the domestic affairs of a state. This is why the protocol of the session clearly stated that this committee will restrict its activities to questions of professional ethics connected with new scientific achievements of psychiatry and with the practical implementation of these achievements.

Question: Reports have appeared on several occasions in our press and in the foreign press that in certain Western countries experiments are being carried out with prisoners and mentally ill people in connection with the so-called "manipulation of behavior" or "modification of behavior." As it was explained this involves the use of various electrical equipment and drug treatments, psychosurgery and psychotherapy, with the purpose of producing changes in character and behavior. One of the initiators of this inhuman trend in science is the American psychologist B. V. Skinner who thinks that "modification" of behavior can be used as an "instrument of psycho-social control" by "policemen, priests, wealthy people, therapists and others." The so-called "modification of behavior" represents a vast system of so-called "scientific" research, which is generously financed by the monopolies. There is even more: in one of his statements the director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons declared that "modification of behavior" is an "integral part of the activities of the personnel of many American prisons." No less dangerous are the intentions of Dr. H. Delgado, who in his book "Physical Control Over Brain Activities--a Road

Toward a Psychocivilized Society," reports on his research to discover remote control over human psyche with the help of computers. Opportunities for the development of such inhuman activities are also being revealed by many medical drugs, such as "LSD-25," (anektine) and (ampomorphine). Reports have appeared about the existence of so-called "psychosurgery," which amounts to the destruction or separation of brain fibers for the purpose of "modifying behavior." One of the greatest achievements of science, the so-called "genetic engineering," also attracted the attention of military laboratories for carrying out experiments in genetic changes in human personality. It is no coincidence that a group of progressive scientists, headed by Nobel Prize winner (Korana) (who is one of the founders of molecular biology) declared themselves against such kind of scientific research and in favor of banning it.

Answer: Naturally, such methods of research and influencing the human psyche are absolutely unacceptable. They must be most seriously condemned and unmasked.

Question: How was the Soviet delegation represented at the congress?

Answer: The Soviet delegation was represented by its most outstanding psychiatrists. One of them was the world-famous scientist Academician A. V. Snezhnevskiy, who in an interview with representatives of the press resolutely rejected the anti-Soviet provocations with deeply scientific and moral arguments. As a matter of fact, the attacks were also addressed to him personally, despite the fact that he is well known not only as a great scientist but as a great humanist. The leader of the delegation, E. A. Babayan, also proved on the basis of numerous factual documents the futility of the accusations against Soviet psychiatry. Only truly mentally ill people have been subjected to psychiatric treatment, some of whom continue to be under care in psychiatric institutions abroad. The discussions proceeded in the same spirit at the plenary session. We think that the Soviet delegation won a convincing moral victory for its just cause.

Question: What were the positions of the Bulgarian delegation and what is the stand of our psychiatrists?

Answer: The Bulgarian representative expressed to the General Assembly of the congress serious concern on behalf of our psychiatric association about the real danger that the World Association of Psychiatry may become a tool of political machinations, directed against cooperation and understanding among psychiatrists from various parts of the world and from countries with different social and political systems. He expressed regret that the unhealthy spirit of sensationalism, accompanied by accusations against one of the member-countries of the association, has not failed to affect this important psychiatric forum and has impeded a serious and responsible discussion of the true ethical problems of psychiatry as a sector of health protection. Later, based on the long and close cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian psychiatry, the Bulbarian delegate made the following statement:

The Bulgarian psychiatrists consider the accusations against their colleagues from the Soviet Union as entirely unfounded, biased and malicious. The Bulgarian psychiatrists are acquainted with the well-organized, methodological and legal foundations of Soviet psychiatry and therefore declare with full conviction that these profoundly humanitarian principles exclude any manifestation of unethical actions and behavior on the part of Soviet medical workers. We hope that in adopting decisions this general assembly will be guided by wisdom and mutual respect and that it will not become the collaborator of forces which are hostile to the very spirit of international cooperation, for the sake of which we have gathered here today.

We must point out that the entire medical public opinion in Bulgaria and Bulgarian psychiatrists, in particular, have acquainted themselves with great interest with the materials of this congress and are fully convinced that the forces trying to denigrate Soviet psychiatry are serving dishonest goals and are in effect trying to use science in the purpose of propagating anti-Sovietism.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE--At the Home of Scientific and Technical Unions in Sofia, a conference opened today on the subject: "The Great Socialist October Revolution and the Labor Problems in Bulgaria." The conference is organized by the Committee on Labor and Labor Wages attached to the Council of Ministers and by the Scientific-Research Institute on Labor. Misho Mishev, chairman of the TU Central Council, is attending the conference. Prof Angel Chaushev, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Labor Wages, made a statement on the first report of the conference devoted to the subject of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution and their creative application by the BCP in the field of labor at the stage of the development of a developed socialist society. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 6 Oct AU]

TSOLOV ACTIVITIES--Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a Soviet delegation yesterday. The delegation is headed by Nikolay Serov, deputy minister of timber and wood-processing industry. At the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions concerning the expansion of cooperation in the timber industry and in the wood-processing industry were discussed in connection with the general plan on specialization and production sharing between Bulgaria and the USSR in the sector of material production up to 1990. Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and timber industry, attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 77 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET SEA RESEARCH--Varna 7 October, BTA report--The "Moscow University" Soviet scientific-research ship has arrived in Varna carrying on board a large group of Soviet scientists and explorers. Together with representatives of the Bulgarian Institute for Sea Research and Oceanology, they will begin carrying out a scientific study of the geological structure of the Black Sea shelf. This program is expected to be completed in 1980. During October the joint work will be directed at studying the seismological-acoustic profile, at geological and lithological examinations and at elaborating the information obtained. The data obtained will be used for preparing prognoses and recommendations in searching for useful metals located in the seabed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1515 GMT 7 Oct 77 AU]

HUNGARIAN VISITORS TO DOYNOV--Ognyan Doynov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received a working group of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Adam (Bonifert), deputy chief of the Department of Industry, Agriculture and Transportation of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Oct 77 AU]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION--Sofia, 7 October (BTA)--A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Mr Sillas Majunga, member of the Provisional National Executive Committee and secretary of the party in the Singida region, arrived here today, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 7 Oct 77 AU]

PENCHO KUBADINSKI ACTIVITIES--Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Fatherland Front National Council chairman, and Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part on 6 October in a joint meeting of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and the leadership of the Committee on State and Public Control. The results of the joint control work of the two organizations were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 77 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION--Yesterday, the building materials industry proposals in connection with the project on the "General Plan for Specialization and Production-Sharing in the Sector of Material Production Between the USSR and Bulgaria" were signed. The document was signed by Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials and by Aleksandr Anpilov, USSR deputy minister of construction materials industry. At the second session of the working group from the USSR and Bulgarian Ministries of Construction and Building Materials, held in Sofia, the main trends of cooperation for the period up to 1990 were discussed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Oct 77 p 6 AU]

FILIPOV IN PLEVEN--A conference of the Pleven Okrug party, economic and public aktiv devoted to the tasks stemming from the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision on perfecting the planning system has been held in Pleven. Comrade Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, participated in the conference and spoke of the most important points in the decision on improving the planning system, the management of the economy and the socialist organization of labor as well as of certain issues directly connected with socialist integration. The Okrug BCP Committee's measures for fulfilling the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo were approved. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 77 AU]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party headed by Sillas Majunga member of the Provisional National Executive Council, secretary of the Sinigida region of the party arrived in Sofia yesterday. At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Oct 77 p 6 AU]

ELECTRIC ENERGY ORGANIZATION--The Sixth session of the International Organization for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in the sphere of electric power industry (Interelectro) began at the Struma Hotel in Pernik today. Delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the CSSR and Yugoslavia are attending this session. The 4-day session will discuss problems connected with educational technology. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 77 AU]

CEMA WELDING SESSION--A CEMA session of specialist in the sphere of welding mattes has opened at the International Hotel at the Golden Sands near Varna. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 77 AU]

CUBAN AGRARIAN DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board, high-ranking officials of the Cuban National Agrarian Union permanent board, high-ranking officials of the Cuban National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) led by Orlando Barrios, ANAP deputy president, is visiting Bulgaria. The delegation has visited agricultural projects in Pleven Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 77 AU]

CSO: 2200

HUNGARY

KADAR IN 'PRAVDA': IN HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION VIOLENCE NOT ESSENTIAL

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 77 p 4 LD

[Article by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee: "Triumph of Great Ideas"]

[Text] Budapest--The 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--a holiday of outstanding significance for all progressive mankind--is approaching. The exploited workers and peasants and oppressed peoples of former tsarist Russia rose up in 1917 under the leadership of the ardent revolutionary Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Bolshevik party and cast off the yoke of capitalism, thus opening a new page in the history of their country and all mankind. The era of transition from capitalism to socialism began. For many years now in Hungary the date of 7 November has been an official state holiday and this year, too, our public is preparing a fitting welcome to the jubilee anniversary of Great October.

The whole world knows well the unrivalled selflessness with which the Soviet people defended their power and their social system against the internal and external enemy during the civil war and the foreign intervention and in the fire of World War II. At the same time the working people of the land of the Soviets tirelessly continued their socialist building, radically transforming the country and raising it to the heights of progress. The Soviet Union's enormous achievements over 6 decades attest graphically to the supremacy of socialism, which has abolished man's exploitation of man, over capitalism. The Soviet people, overcoming enormous difficulties, destroyed their centuries-old backwardness, built a developed socialist society, and are now working on building communism, the achievements of the new society--the broad rights of the working people and the tremendous attainments in economic and cultural building--have been splendidly expressed in the new USSR Constitution, recently adopted with the full support of the Soviet people by the USSR Supreme Soviet and now the fundamental law of the Soviet Union.

The birth of the Soviet Union created a new situation in the world: the ideas of scientific socialism have not only been embodied in life but are already using the force of practical example. The Soviet Union's achievements and experience render invaluable aid to the international working

class and the forces struggling for social progress. The existence of the USSR and its development restrict the opportunities of the antipopular aspirations of the imperialist forces, assist the struggle of the progressive forces and play a decisive part in insuring that mankind bars the way to the unleashing of a new world war. The ideas of October have become a force which is transforming the world.

I.

The Hungarian people's most recent history is closely linked with the revolutionary movements in Russia. Even the events of the 1905 revolution met with widespread response in the Hungarian workers movement and prompted a considerable move to the left on its part. In the fall of 1917 Lenin's immortal ideas and the inspiring aims of the Russian revolution captivated the vast masses of aware Hungarian working people. Under the influence of these ideas almost 100,000 Hungarian volunteers from among the prisoners of war in Russia took up arms during the civil war and fought for the victory of the socialist revolution. In Hungary itself in 1918 the Hungarian Communist Party was created. The formation of the Communist Party, the victory of the Hungarian working class, and the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic on 21 March 1919 showed the international significance of the main features of the October Socialist Revolution.

V. I. Lenin, who had pointed out the similarity of social conditions in tsarist Russia and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, both torn by social and national contradictions, warmly welcomed the Hungarian Soviet Republic and followed its activity with lively interest. He stressed the fact, which has not lost its significance to this day, that the Hungarian Soviet Republic was created without an armed uprising or civil war, by comparatively peaceful means. From this V. I. Lenin drew a conclusion particularly valid for the second half of the 20th century--the conclusion that the victory of new revolutions following the Great October Socialist Revolution can be "easier" than the victory of the Russian proletariat and that the paths of socialist revolution--given the identity of the underlying aims--can be marked by original features.

II.

The Hungarian Soviet Republic was crushed by the intervention of the armed forces of international imperialism, grossly interfering in our motherland's affairs. After that the night of Horthy's fascism fell on our country, and his policy during World War II tied the country to the chariot of Hitler's fascism and brought it to the brink of national catastrophe. But the memory of the Soviet Republic lived on deep in the heart of our people and supported the hope that socialist revolution would conquer again.

The Communist Party fought underground and the left-wing Social Democrats and other progressive forces struggled consistently and resolutely against the fascist system, against the alliance with the Hitlerites, and later against Hitler's occupation. They raised the banner of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and came out against the war, for peace, for the rebirth of

Hungary--something which found expression in the antifascist movement launched in the second half of the thirties on the principles of the Popular Front policy and in the creation of the Independence Front. Thus the Unity Front was forged, which became the basis of the struggle for an independent democratic Hungary and which in our days led to the broadest consolidation of the nation.

Fascist oppression, which held Hungary in a vise for 25 years, hermetically isolated the Hungarian people from the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. But neither the most terrible oppression, nor the threat of the tribunal, nor counterrevolutionary propaganda could destroy sympathies toward the Soviet people. The working class, the people's best sons, knew that the Soviet Union lived and existed and that the day was not far off when the Hungarian and Soviet peoples would be able to stretch out their hands to one another.

And now a favorable change came about in our people's destiny. Troops of the heroic Red Army, which was waging the Patriotic War and was the main strike force of the antifascist coalition, the sons of Great October, Soviet people, liberated our motherland from the yoke of the German fascist invaders. The day of the full liberation of Hungary--4 April 1945--is a historic event of such significance in the life of our people that its memory will never fade, and it has become forever the lasting foundation of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. Soviet servicemen drove the enemy from Hungarian territory, the state machinery oppressing the people, which was bound with strong ties to the Hitlerites, was destroyed and the path of independent national development and social upsurge opened up before the Hungarian people.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, cooperating with a wide circle of allies, the Hungarian people were able to take advantage of the historic opportunity they had received. In restoring the country which lay in ruins and in beginning to build a new life the liberated people received great assistance from the Soviet Union, which did not confuse the reactionary ruling circles and fascist political forces with the Hungarian people oppressed by their yoke, and never considered the people its enemy. The first years after liberation were years of rapid upsurge. We shared out and gave to the labor peasantry the large estates, gave over to the nation's property the treasures of the earth and the production equipment of industry and consolidated the political power of the working class. The laboring people, finally, became the true masters of thousand-year-old Hungary and began the building of their socialist motherland. The hated feudal Hungary ceased to exist and the place of the country of capitalists and landowners was occupied by the Hungarian Peoples Republic. That is why we say that during World War II the former fascist system and the Hungary of fascists and landowners lost the game, while the Hungarian people won their future.

III.

Looking back today over the past 30-plus years, we can state with legitimate national pride that our people, under the leadership of the working class

and its party, have achieved historic successes in a short time and made impressive gains. But our path has not been easy--it was necessary to defeat internal enemies and to defend our independence and our socialist and social relations against various attempts at interference by imperialism, and it was also necessary to overcome our own inexperience and errors.

Selfless work and struggle by the Hungarian working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all our working people have made it possible to strengthen the working class' power in the country, to create a genuinely people's state based on the broadest masses, to lay and consolidate the foundations of socialism, to develop the national economy dynamically, to improve systematically working people's living conditions and to raise their cultural standards.

The building of a socialist society in our country is the cause of all the nation. Workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, Communists and nonparty people, people with different world outlooks--all honest people who love their homeland--are working in good accord on creating such a society. This extremely wide accord finds expression in outstanding deeds. The labor competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which was initiated by the workers of Csepel is a fine example of this. This competition has developed on a countrywide scale and has met with an international response.

We can say that the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, under whose banner the Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed and a socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union, also found fertile soil in our land. The example of October has been embodied in the practical successes of socialist building, and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialism have triumphed and live on in Hungary.

On the basis of our achievements our party was able to outline in its program statement adopted by the 11th Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Congress the goals, paths and tasks of building a developed socialist society in Hungary for the period until the end of the present millenium. The socialist character of our society is strengthening in the process of creating it. The growth of production forces places Hungary among the ranks of the economically developed states, and the necessary material conditions are being created in our country for the further enhancement of the people's living standards, for the multifaceted development and broad dissemination of science and culture and for continuing to narrow the gap between the living and working conditions of the working people's classes and strata of our society. Socialist democracy is becoming increasingly complete, increasing potential is being created for the implementation of social equality and extensive scope is being opened up for the comprehensive development of the individual. All this is inseparable from the development of the socialist way of life, which is built on respect for labor and high consciousness and education and is bringing us closer to the historic goal of communism.

As the 11th MSZMP Congress noted, a most important source of our achievements is the fact that the party creatively applies the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the general laws of socialist building and the combat experience of the international workers movement under the conditions of our motherland. The experience of our party's history and the experience of building socialism in Hungary also show that under the present conditions, where the communist and workers parties are working quite independently and where socialism is being built in sovereign countries and within a national framework, creative application of the general laws of socialist revolution and consideration of the national particular features are equally necessary. We believe that underrating the general laws and the experience accumulated by others, national narrow-mindedness and subjectivism can damage the cause of socialism just as seriously as the mechanical copying of such experience.

The unfading lessons of the historical path of the CPSU created by Lenin and the USSR which is celebrating the 60th anniversary of Soviet power are particularly important for us. The experience of building a new society in the Soviet Union--the world's first socialist power--has become an organic part of the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. Thorough study of this experience and the application of it with consideration for the conditions of each country and the specific situation facilitate the work of all the peoples which have embarked--or will embark in the future--on the path of socialist development.

As the history of our motherland testifies, the Hungarian people's struggle for independence and social progress was defeated in the past more often than not because it did not find the necessary support and allies in the international arena. Since November 1917 the situation of forces struggling for independence and social progress has changed fundamentally both in the world and in our country. All these years we have been aware and we are aware that the offspring of Great October, the world's first socialist state, our selfless friend--the Soviet Union--is standing alongside us in our struggle and creative labor.

The creation of a developed socialist society and the defense of peace are two most important questions which closely concern the destiny of our people. The existence of the Soviet Union, its role in world politics and its consistent and selfless struggle for peace also secure for us a reliable international rear for the building of a developed socialist society. After the many trials and disappointments which have befallen us throughout our history, we have finally found a real, loyal ally in the shape of the Soviet Union.

The decree on peace which was proclaimed simultaneously with the Great October Socialist Revolution and whose spirit has for 60 years permeated the Soviet Union's consistent struggle for peace has become a symbol for mankind. For the first time in mankind's history the victory of socialist revolution on one-sixth of the globe, the defeat of the most aggressive imperialist force--fascism, the formation and development of the world socialist system, the scale of the workers movement and the collapse of the colonial system have resulted in a correlation of forces where the defense of peace throughout the

world can be set as a realistic goal. Our friendship and alliance with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact organization--these constitute the international prop which in the present world situation both guarantees and defends peace and the Hungarian people's socialist gains and insures the international conditions necessary for peaceful creative labor.

The peoples of Hungary and the Soviet Union are guided by the same ideas and have common aims and fundamental interests. This is the firm foundation of a situation in which the cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union and between the MSZMP and the CPSU is unclouded, our contacts are fruitful and developing well and the friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples is strong and inviolable.

Our historical path and the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on Hungary also show that Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which is the immutable cornerstone of our policy, is equally conditioned by our internationalist principles, our socialist convictions and our most cherished national interests. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed the feelings of both our peoples when, talking about Hungarian-Soviet ties, he declared that this friendship which has stood every test, which has strengthened in our common struggle and which permeates all our countries' life is friendship for today, tomorrow and all time.

We believe--since our own experience also confirms the historic reality of this--that Hungarian-Soviet friendship represents an indispensable element of both our internationalism and our socialist patriotism. That has been the case so far and that will continue to be the case. This is why our people are calling the approaching 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--this great holiday of the Soviet people, the international working class and progressive mankind--a holiday of their own as well.

CSO: 1800

HUNGARY

AUTHORITIES, PASTORS IN OPEN CONFLICT

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 77 p 20

[Article by Manuel Lucbert: "A Conflict Is Setting a Group of Methodist Pastors Against the Government"]

A conflict within the Methodist Church of Hungary which had been brewing for months, has just erupted into the open. The quarrel sets a group of 12 pastors of this faith made up of 2,500 to 3,000 members against their hierarchy and the government of this country.

Three pastors, Ilona Vadaszi, Gabor Ivanyi and Gabor Draskoczy are now charged with "abusing the right of assembly." They are running the risk of a 2-year prison sentence at least. Last 28 August, accompanied by a few faithful, they gathered in the street and prayed in front of their customary place of worship closed a few hours earlier by the police.

The origins of this affair apparently go back to 1973 when Frigyes Hecker succeeding his father, Adam Hecker, was named superintendent of the Hungarian Church. The circumstances under which this transfer of powers took place drew criticism from the five preachers. The latter reproached the hierarchy for having agreed to the introduction into the statutes of the church of an amendment providing that henceforth the annual general assembly would not be entitled to meet without permission from the Office of Religious Affairs.

The five rebels were deprived of their pastoral functions but they defied this decision as a result of which they were condemned in 1975 to a 5-month suspended prison sentence for "abusing the right of assembly" and "falsification of official documents" (they had put back on their identity papers the notation "priest" deleted by the authorities).

In December of last year the affair saw a new development: The five contestant pastors, whom seven other preachers joined, drew up a statement addressed to "people of good will." In particular they declared: "By remaining attached to our civic and human right of pursuing a collective religious life, we are convinced we are acting in conformity with our loyalty to the state."

This text, which was not immediately made public in hopes of working out an arrangement with the hierarchy and the government, was sent by the 12 contestants in mid-August to several Hungarian newspapers and to various personalities, in particular to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Socialist Workers Party. This step led to a hardening: Between 17 and 22 August the police had the places of prayer used up to then by the "rebels" in Szeget, Nyiregyhaza and Budapest, evacuated. This affair clashes with the current policy of normalizing relations with the churches followed by the Hungarian party and Government. Kadar's recent visit to the Vatican and the very successful tour of the Baptist preacher, Billy Graham, in Hungary at the beginning of this month, were the most spectacular recent signs of this will to make overtures.

8094

CSO: 3100

HUNGARY

RESULTS OF TALKS ON ARMED FORCE REDUCTIONS WEIGHED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Sep 77 p 7

[Article by Lt Col Laszlo Serfozo: "The Thirteenth Round"]

[Text] Shortly, it will have been four years that talks began at Hofburg in Vienna on the reduction of weapons and armed forces in Central Europe. This year's May and June saw the passing of the 12th session--still without tangible results--and shortly the 13th "round" will begin. The expression borrowed from the sports world expresses figuratively the many clashes of opposing viewpoints, specifically during such political course of play in which the ball, initited by the socialist countries has been bouncing for at least two years in the NATO partners' side of the playing field.

Of course there is no reason for relinquishing patience and determined toughness, since the issues directly involve extremely complicated questions of the basic security of all the nations involved. For this reason alone, rapid and spectacular agreement could not be expected. It is true that on our continent we have managed to achieve a change in political climate, that the direction toward thawing became predominant, but in this process--especially in the lagging of military thawing, even more so because of increased western military preparations--new and situation complicating elements have materialized.

The appearance of the cruise missile, the neutron bomb and several other newly developed weapons, the revival of attempts to tend to continue "power politics," the artificial delaying of SALT-2, the "cooler" transitory state of coexistence very likely indicate that the prospects are for heavy political-diplomatic skirmishes in the coming Viennese session.

It is not known yet whether the NATO member delegates will place on the conference table the so called cruise missile and neutron weapon as "bargaining stakes." It is noteworthy, however, that Helmut Schmidt, the chancellor from Bonn, in his latest foreign affairs report to the meeting of the Federal Republic's Social Democratic representative body made clear: "it would be desirable to achieve the earliest possible progress in the Viennese talks on military force reduction." The West German government--reversing the order of importance, or rather the chronological order of SALT-2 and Vienna--is no

longer attaching progress at the Austrian capital to Soviet-American agreement. The FRG [Federal Republic of Germany]--in all likelihood--wants to take more of a role of an initiator and intends to submit new proposals as has already been indicated in Bonn several times. It is impossible to say at this point what the West German proposal will contain and whether it will move the negotiations from the present deadlock. However, it is definitely food for thought that Schmidt, at his summer Washington visit raised the question to American president Carter: "if perchance there is no new SALT agreement this year, would it not be possible to make progress in Vienna...?"

This kind of question raising, of course, can be rhetorical of propaganda intentioned. Whatever purpose is hidden behind it, the only headache could be the "nature of that purpose." In all events, it would be surprising if the western delegates--who since December 1975 have not made a single compromising proposition--came forward with a plan which would not be injurious to mutual security interests and be acceptable to all parties. So far, to wit, they have rigidly insisted on solution formulas which were favorable to them only, whose acceptance would have made one-sided military advantage for the NATO nations possible, although already at the very beginning they were acquainted with the common denominator stand that, "whatever reductions, they must be mutual, and the positive measures to be worked out must not harm the security of any of the interested parties."

The socialist position unswervingly professed and professes that the eleven direct participants of the Vienna negotiations (on one side the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the DDR, on the other side the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the three Benelux countries and Canada) must equally reduce armaments and armed forces in the strategically understood Central European area. The reduction--with the exception of naval forces--must be extended to land and air forces in equal measure; the units and higher units which come under the effect of the reduction agreement must be eliminated completely, together with their complete equipment. There is not, and there cannot be any "selection" procedure nor can there be permitted any leaving behind of military technical instruments, wholly or in part. The mutual and equitable reduction meets the requirement that no one be able to break the European power balance which emerges--on which, after all, the achieved thawing is based.

The socialist propositions--widely taking into account the desires of the westerners which have come up in the meantime--would provide a good basis for agreement. It did not seem to be an obstacle even, that (and this was the desire of the NATO nations) the directly involved nations not execute the appropriate reduction at once but in stages, that is, in the first period the reduction be started by those forces not on home soil, the Soviet and American forces. However, it appears that the United States was willing to withdraw only 29,000 of its troops from Europe (not its weapons though!) while demanding that the Soviet Union send home an entire mechanized army of 68,000 men, together with all of its equipment.

The Americans, stubbornly holding out for unequal reductions, incessantly keep repeating that the socialist countries hold a significant military advantage in the territory under discussion. According to western calculations, to reach the desired "balance" the Soviet Union and the three other socialist nations must reduce their forces by at least 240-250,000 men, while the NATO nations by only 80-90,000 men. What is hidden in this endeavor can hardly be misunderstood: the Atlantic bloc negotiating nations desire to achieve a power balance modification which would be detrimental to the defense systems of the Warsaw Pact.

This, of course, they do not state openly but merely contend that there is a disparity in Central Europe, that is, the "communist forces outnumber" the NATO forces, and this situation--they say--would not be modified by an equal percentage basis reduction. This contention is foundationless, since last January the socialist countries rendered an exact accounting of their armed forces strength present in the reduction zone (as the westerners did in December).

According to these figures, there is no question at all of a large power disparity with which the bourgeois press desires to mislead public opinion--painting the "eastern threat" on the wall--but this press reports manipulated figures. The facts mutually released on Vienna indicate that NATO central European forces consist of 981,000 men, while the socialist countries' forces consist of 987,300 men; within these figures, land forces comprise 791,000 and 805,000 respectively. These nearly negligible numerical differences substantiate the fact that the only realistic and fair method of solving the problem is the equal proportion reduction put forth by the socialist delegates.

The question still remains open that, following a possible Soviet and American force reduction--if this becomes a reality--when and to what extent would the western European member nations of NATO accept their force reduction responsibilities.

It would not be practical to resort to predictions on what will happen at the coming Vienna session. At this time we have no assurance at all whether the NATO delegations will sit at the conference table with good intentions or not. It is completely certain that the socialist nations are continuing to seek in patient, flexible and constructive ways the road to an honorable agreement, because they are aware of their voluntarily accepted responsibility towards European peace and security.

9093

CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

NEW TASKS, ORGANIZATIONAL BREAKDOWN OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE PRESENTED

Budapest NEPMUVELES in Hungarian No 9, 1977 pp 6-8

[Article by Pal Blaho: "New Tasks--New Operational System]

[Text] The fall session of the National Assembly passed a law on public culture. The needs of the developed socialist society urged the creation of this law, a series of articles praised its purpose and social policy significance, it released new energy in our public life and it is an effective aid to intellectual growth. The new requirements and tasks set by the law made necessary decisions connected with the organizational and operational system of the Ministry of Culture, which guides the branch, decisions which will increase the effectiveness of guidance.

The minister of culture, addressing the National Assembly on 14 October 1976, said the following about this: "In the interest of carrying out this law the Ministry of Culture must fulfill its functions with better quality and must so develop its activity that its function of guiding public culture is not fulfilled by certain units of it but by the ministry as a whole. The responsibility of the branch, the sphere of authority, the internal organization and the development of the view of the guidance organs and institutions must be subordinated to these goals.

"One of the chief conditions for realizing branch responsibility and authority is that we improve our own cultural planning work and thus the conditions for cooperation with those with whom we must jointly reach decisions and initiate new undertakings." The above is in harmony with the resolution of the 11th Congress of the MSZMP which states, in connection with government and branch work: "Due to the increasing requirements, central guidance must be made more effective. The coordinated guidance work of central and local state administrative organs must be strengthened."

As a result of work begun in this spirit new organizational and operational regulations for the Ministry of Culture went into effect with directive number 106/1977 (M.K. 13.) of the Ministry of Culture. The justifications for this are as follows:

--strengthening the unity of guidance and increasing the authority of the leaders by a rational combining of units;

--improving the operational conditions for professional and functional units; defining authority and responsibility so as to aid a further development of planning, organizing and supervising activity and a swift conduct of business;

--improving the effectiveness of guidance by reorganizing the tasks of functional units.

In the wake of these measures the number of main departments was reduced from 18 to 12.

The Professional Main Departments

The theater, music and dance arts main department was created by combining the theater main department and the music and dance arts main department and its tasks were expanded to include professional guidance of the arts training institutions (the Theater and Film Arts Academy, the Ferenc Liszt Music Arts Academy and the Bela Bartok Music Arts Professional Secondary School).

Combining guidance of these branches of art made it possible for the several types of institutions to come closer to one another, to use their experiences more effectively and to carry out their significant public culture tasks more effectively.

The new main department supervises the execution of art policy goals and branch tasks in the work of theaters, opera societies, professional symphony orchestras and choruses, dance societies and professional pantomime societies under direct or council control, of capital and provincial open air theaters and of arts training institutions. It directs and organizes the public culture activity of these branches of art, with special regard to the worker and youth public; it regularly analyzes the experiences of the theater, music and dance arts and instruction seasons and aids the work of creative workshops and a strengthening of their performing role and public culture activity; it cooperates with the councils having supervision over theaters, music and dance art societies and institutions, providing them with information on a regular basis and aiding a development of their contacts. The organizational breakdown of the main department consists of a theater arts department, a music and dance arts department and a financial department.

The graphic arts and public collections main department was created by uniting the museum main department, the archives directorate, the independent graphic arts department and the independent library department. Centralizing guidance of these areas expands the conditions and opportunities for institutional cooperation. An especially important task of the main department is to aid a development of the activity of the artistic areas, public collections, public culture institutions and interested instructional scientific and informational organs and to guide their cooperation. The main department has supervision over the graphic and industrial arts

training institutions (the Graphic Arts Academy, the Industrial Arts Academy and the Graphic and Industrial Arts Professional Secondary School). In cooperation with the appropriate council and national organs, it cares for the carrying out of cultural policy and professional tasks. Within this framework it defines the chief directions of scientific, research and collection work being done in the public collections and works out the substantive and methodological requirements for the public culture tasks of the institutions under its professional guidance. It defines and approves plans for and ideological, substantive and organizational frameworks of major domestic and foreign exhibits and provides guidance in principle for domestic and foreign exhibits by living Hungarian graphic, industrial and photographic artists and for exhibits in Hungary by foreign artists. The breakdown of the new main department consists of a graphic arts department, a library affairs department, an archives department and a museum department.

The organization of the public culture main department remains unchanged but ministerial tasks deriving from branch guidance of public culture have been given greater emphasis in its activity. In cooperation with the organizational units of the ministry it must maintain broad contacts with social and mass organizations, the councils, Hungarian Radio and Hungarian Television. It evaluates and analyzes the public culture activity of these organs and of national main authorities and the megye public culture ideas and long range plans. It participates in developing long range and medium range developmental principles for national public culture. It regularly surveys the cultural situation of social classes and strata, cultural services to various types of settlements and the cultural effect of social and economic changes. In addition to much else it has the very essential task of providing guidance and professional supervision for culture homes, youth and other clubs, culture movements (amateur, artistic and knowledge acquiring movements) and adult education outside of schools. The breakdown of this main department consists of a public culture policy department and a department for culture homes and movements.

The literary, press and information main department was formed from the former independent literary department and the press department which operated earlier within the framework of the administrative and legal main department. One new aspect of its activity is that the ministry is joining more vigorously into guidance of the cultural press. An important role in this is played by a regular analysis and evaluation of cultural articles appearing in the papers and by a monthly press conference led by the minister or, in his absence, by the state secretary. The main department carries out these tasks in cooperation with the units of the ministry, the organs under its guidance, and outside institutions. On the basis of branch responsibility it aids the realization of basic cultural policy principles in literary life, art and public culture. It has professional supervision over the institutional network of literary life. With literary policy and other tools it aids the creation and publication of literary works with a socialist commitment and of high value. It provides orientation to the cultural press and carries out information and press administration tasks. Its organizational breakdown consists of a literature group and a press and information group.

The tasks of the publishing main directorate include professional guidance and guidance in principle for book publishing and trade. It ensures realization of cultural policy goals in its area in the following ways: it prepares publishing policy ideas and developmental proposals; it works out economic plans connected with this; it issues guiding principles for the development of thematic plans; it passes judgement on programs connected with these; it defines basic principles for book propaganda; it operates an incentive premium payment system; and it develops and applies an economic regulator system for publishing and distribution policy. Its organization and sphere of tasks have not changed but public culture themes have been strengthened in its activity. The division of the publishing main directorate are a publishing department, a distribution and propaganda department and an economic department.

The tasks and authority of the ministry's film main directorate have not changed substantially. It is responsible for realizing cultural goals pertaining to film making and distribution and for operation of the movie theaters. It guides and supervises film making, aids the development of creative activity and authorizes the filming of scripts, the manufacture of documentary, news, popular science and animated films, trade in and showing of Hungarian and foreign dramatic films and shorts, trade in Hungarian films and their export abroad for showing and the import of foreign films for these purposes. It sets material conditions and conditions in principle for exchange of films and designates films for showing at festivals. Its sphere of authority has been expanded in that it has supervision, in cooperation with the personnel and education main department and the theater, music and dance arts main department, over film arts instruction at the Theater and Film Arts Academy and over the training of professional cadres.

The nationalities department continues its activity within the earlier frameworks. It provides state supervision of realization of nationalities policy, supervises execution of resolutions affecting nationalities culture, ensures the preservation and cultivation of nationalities cultures and conditions for development of nationality language cultures. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education it participates in the development of nationalities educational policy. It supervises the work of the four nationalities federations and coordinates their activity.

Functional Main Departments

The organization and sphere of activity of the administrative and legal main department have been modified. Matters connected with press and information and economic matters ensuring the material and operational conditions for the ministry have been removed from its sphere and the council unit which operated earlier as a main department has become a department in this main department. This does not decrease the importance of council matters; the purpose was to have the professional organizational units strengthen their contacts with the council organs and to have the council department of the main department strengthen coordinating activity affecting the ministry and the councils as a whole.

The main department prepares and coordinates task plans connected with the state administrative activity of the ministry; it works out annual and several year work plan proposals for the ministry; it watches their execution and informs the leaders of the ministry about this. It carries out internal organizational, administrative and coordination tasks connected with the operation of the ministry. It is responsible for preparing for collegium sessions and deputy minister conferences; it keeps a registry of resolutions and communicates them to those interested.

Obtaining opinions from the interested ministries and organs with national authority, it prepares drafts for cultural branch regulations; it cooperates in strengthening the cooperation of ministries and councils in regard to cultural policy and in developing their contacts. It coordinates ministerial guidance of the elected bodies and professional administrative organs of the councils. It deals with reports and complaints by the populace and guides the work of their offices. The main department is organized into an administrative department, a legal department, a councils department and office administration.

The tasks of the personnel and education main department have been expanded also. With the abolition of the independent arts instruction department it has the task of coordinating tasks affecting all arts academies and secondary schools, ensuring a uniform interpretation and execution of general administrative and organizational tasks connected with education and carrying out all tasks connected with awarding decorations. It carries out training and further training for those appointed by the ministry and further training for leaders working in cultural areas with the councils.

Within the ministry and in areas under its guidance it aids the application of principles for personnel work and carries out the preparatory, organizing, coordinating, supervisory and evaluative activity connected with this. It guides training and further training being conducted in the cultural area. It coordinates tasks connected with arts instruction (belonging to the sphere of authority of the organizational units), takes care of matters connected with the competition system for those graduating from institutions of higher learning and beginning their careers, makes recommendations for the distribution of cultural award expenditures of the Presidential Council, the government and the minister and gives an opinion on, coordinates and prepares proposals for decorations and awards. Its sphere of authority includes a number of matters (employment, salaries, awards, classification, etc.) which must be taken care of by every place of work personnel apparatus.

The sphere of tasks of the international contacts main department has not changed. Regional department I, regional department II and the passport group aid a strengthening of the cultural contacts of the organizational units and of the institutions with the several countries. In conjunction with the organizational units it prepares recommendations for the development of international contacts affecting cultural and artistic areas and institutions, for planning and carrying them out and for methods.

Because of the many sided and broad sphere of them we mention only a few of its other tasks. The main department prepares cultural work plan drafts to be signed with the socialist countries; on the basis of reports by institutions and by experts who have gone abroad it evaluates the contacts which the ministry has developed with various socialist countries; it announces foreign scholarships; and it cares for a planned utilization of the financial tools needed to maintain the international contacts of the ministry and the area.

The earlier activity of the plan, financial and labor affairs main department has been expanded with wage and labor affairs tasks--with authority extending to the ministry as a whole--and the economic office of the ministry works under the direct guidance of the chief of the main department. The main department carries out tasks connected with planning, investment and labor affairs in cooperation with the interested units. It develops the long range, medium range and annual plans of the cultural branch, coordinates planning work, takes care of statistical matters for the branch, develops 5 year and annual financial ideas for the branch, compiles budget prescriptions and provides the material conditions needed for operation of central budgetary institutions. It coordinates economic regulations connected with enterprise management and its branch and ministry level labor affairs, wage and personnel management authority embraces all matters pertaining to working relationships, working conditions and wage payment of workers of institutions and enterprises. Its units are a planning and investment department, a financial and budget department, an enterprise and foreign trade department, a labor and wage affairs group and an economic office.

The tasks of the auditing department remain unchanged: it conducts annual financial audits of institutions under direct supervision of the ministry and supervisory audits of enterprises under direct ministry guidance, it watches measures taken by guidance units following inspections and audits their execution through follow-up inspections. It aids a further development of internal institutional and enterprise auditing by means of guiding principles and professional training. Its units consist of an institutional group and an enterprise supervisory group.

A scientific secretariat, whose work is directed by the minister, was created to coordinate research guidance in the cultural area. The secretariat cooperates with the appropriate organizational units. It prepares for the minister drafts for regulations and guiding principles for, studies of and action plans for research work being done in the cultural area. It ensures the carrying out of necessary research in the sphere of the ministry, coordinates and develops work being done in the research locales of the cultural area and prepares opinions on plans and reports connected with this. It participates in guidance in principle of the professional literature information service of the social sciences and of collections research and information work connected with the values of Hungarian

culture and it cooperates in the designation of cultural institutions as research locales. It maintains contact with the interested units of other chief authorities and of the Academy and with the several research locales operating under their supervision. This group also carries out the tasks of the scientific coordination secretariat [as published; "Scientific coordination committee" was probably intended] of the Ministry of Culture.

The supervisory order of the organizational units is as follows:

The minister supervises the administration and legal main department, the personnel and education main department and the scientific secretariat.

The state secretary supervises the international relations main department and the nationalities department.

A deputy minister supervises the theater, music and dance arts main department, the literary, press and information main department and the film main directorate.

A deputy minister supervises the graphic arts and public collections main department and the public culture main department.

A deputy minister supervises the publishing main department, the plan, financial and labor affairs main department and the auditing department.

Naturally we cannot undertake to describe in detail the spheres of tasks of the organizational units and we have mentioned only a few of the more important tasks.

Operations

The operational regulations speak in five chapters of leadership of the ministry and of the system of cooperation, division of labor, supervision, working contacts and execution of work. Practice in the future will not differ substantially from earlier practice but it has been enriched substantively with a few new aspects. In the interest of expanding the democratism of leadership and in the interest of preparing branch decisions and positions a body has been created, the collegium, which advises the minister, coordinates, offers opinions and provides mutual information for the leaders. It is chaired by the minister. Its members are the state secretary, the deputy ministers, the secretary of the ministerial committee of the MSZMP, the leaders of the main directorates, the main departments and independent departments and the chairman of the scientific coordination committee. A representative of the scientific, public education and cultural department of the MSZMP Central Committee and the secretary of the National Public Culture Council are permanent guests. Those invited by the minister to discuss individual points on the agenda can participate in its sessions with advisory rights. It is the right and obligation of

the members of the collegium to study in advance the questions on the agenda and the written presentations, to make recommendations during the debate, to express their opinions and to carry out resolutions and to see that they are carried out. Positions taken by the collegium can become resolutions of the minister. The members of the collegium as appropriate in accordance with the subject of the resolutions are obliged to ensure execution.

The collegium discusses primarily presentations coming before higher organs, long range, medium range and annual plans for the cultural area, theoretical, cultural and ideological questions of the work of the several professional branches, scientific research in culture and the arts, the guidance work of the ministry, its contacts with the councils and the execution of cadre policy resolutions. It carries out its work on the basis of a semi-annual plan approved by the minister and meets once a month.

The many-sided work of the branch cannot do without the experiences and advice of well prepared and experienced experts. It is desirable that the advisory bodies working with the leaders and professional and functional units of the ministry offer even more active and regular support. The sphere of these bodies has been expanded. The task of the scientific coordination committee working with the minister is to coordinate and further develop cultural scientific research being done in institutions under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Culture as well as in those under its advisory guidance. As a body preparing opinions for, making recommendations to and advising the minister it makes recommendations for development of scientific research, defining its chief directions and designating research locales; it offers opinions on the plans of research locales and proposals affecting this activity and it furthers a knowledge of and domestic application of foreign achievements in research and development activity. It maintains contact with research guidance organizations of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and of the ministries and organs with national authority.

After adjustment to the new organizational system the regulations worked out in sphere of authority and contacts questions for tasks connected with management, international contacts, art education and wage and labor law will certainly further improve the conditions for this activity.

8984

CSO: 2500

POLAND

DEDICATION OF GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ, OTHERS CONTRASTED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8-9 Oct 77 p 5

[Remarks by Urszula Plazewska following Gierek speech at Ninth Plenum of PZPR Central Committee]

[Excerpt] Many of my comrades at work, in their discussions both at meetings and in their private talks, bring up the matter of people's responsibility for the realization of the tasks assigned to them. As a worker and as a member of the Central Committee, I want to bring up a certain matter. Please, Comrade Gierek, do not misunderstand me, but I would like to repeat what people say about you in our working circle: that you travel a lot around the country, that with your whole heart and energy you exert yourself for the development of the economy to make Poland richer. And you, Comrade Jaroszewicz, do the same. Your foreign contacts are also important work for the development of the country. We all know with what sense of commitment you work, how you do not spare yourself. Your closest coworkers work with equal self-sacrifice. But it is said also among the workers that not all act with such devotion, that some persons at the highest levels do not carry out forthrightly what they should do. It is said that there are persons among them who occupy themselves with rumors and with various personal schemes. Comrade Gierek, give everyone enough work so that they will not have time for these things, and we will back you in this. We will back you with our most effective productive work. I speak about this with concern, since negative phenomena, avoidance of inconvenience, and sometimes even private affairs have their unfavorable effect on the atmosphere of society.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

CHURCH OBSERVES MASS MEDIA DAY

Warsaw WTK in Polish No 38, 18 Sep 77 pp 1,3

[Article by Jan Wagner: "The Church and Mass Media"]

[Text] The Church, desiring to serve the world, feels duty-bound to belong to it, to participate in its development, and to use in the Church's activities the means appropriate for the civilization and culture of a given era. For these reasons, the Church in modern time analyzes the significance and value of public mass media and uses them in its pastoral work.

For quite a long time some of the public mass media (e.g. the press, radio, films, television) have become the subject of studies and analyses conducted by the Holy See. Several papal and Holy See documents have been published which have been devoted to some of the media. However, it was only the Vatican Council II and the pontificate of Holy Father Pope Paul VI which initiated more profound and comprehensive analyses of the problem.

The fruits of that period are the decree published by the Council in 1963 "On the Public Mass Media for Communicating Thoughts" ("Inter mirifica"), establishment of the papal commission for public mass media, and promulgation by that commission in 1971 of the pastoral instruction on public mass media ("Communio et progressio").

The Church returns to these problems every year on the World Public Mass Media Day* which has been observed since 1967. That day provides an opportunity to focus the attention of the whole Church on mass media, to reiterate and publicize the Church position regarding the problems related to them, and to analyze specific problems. The World Day provides an opportunity for this because the Day addresses a different problem yearly and is observed with an appropriate slogan

*This year, in observance of the 11th World Mass Media Day, Holy Father Pope Paul VI published a proclamation from which lengthy excerpts were printed in SLOWO POWSZECHNE of 28/29 May 77.

This year, as in previous years and in accordance with the resolution of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate, the Church in Poland observes the World Day on the third Sunday of September, i.e., on the 18th of this month. This is the 11th consecutive World Public Mass Media Day. It will be observed in Poland with the slogan "Exerting Influence Through Public Mass Media: Benefits--Dangers--Responsibility."

The issue is not new; it was the subject of the Church reflections in the "Inter mirifica" and the "Communio et progressio." Nevertheless, the issue continues to be important and topical both for the Catholics working in public mass media and for the media audience. For these reasons, it is worthwhile and necessary to devote a few remarks in our columns to this issue.

These remarks will not amount to a sort of editor's confession, important only for his sphere of responsibility and work, but these remarks will also consider the reader. For several years the Church, when addressing the problems of mass media, considered them from the point of view of sender as well as from the point of view of recipient. The theme "Exerting Influence Through Public Mass Media: Benefits--Dangers--Responsibilities" fully deserves such treatment and a joint thinking by the people editing our journal and by its readers. The responsibility for proper impact of the journal is divided between those who edit it and those who read it.

The position of the Church regarding public mass media is clear and unequivocal. The Church welcomes the media and accepts the role which they perform and of which they are capable. As any tool, by themselves, they are neither good nor evil. "The overall value of various public mass media--under given circumstances the 'Inter mirifica' emphasizes--can be evaluated only from the point of view of social usefulness..."

But the same document does not hesitate to state at the very beginning: "The Church sees the public mass media as a 'gift from God' because in accordance with God's providential plans they lead to brotherly friendship among people, thus making it easier for people to respond to His saving will." However, as anything which is essentially good or leading to good, public mass media can be misused and produce harmful effects. For this reason, we must evaluate the media from the point of view of their social usefulness and consider whether their influence serves people or harms them.

First, the benefits. The very word "benefit" can be understood too narrowly as just pertaining to material things, or as institutionally useful for the institution of the Church. The Church does not hide the fact that "it considers its duty to preach the gospel of salvation also using the public mass media" ("Inter mirifica") and the Church admit that "public mass media are very useful in making Christian teaching accessible to all" (Communio et progressio). The Church however, does not evaluate the media exclusively from the point of view of its own mission and the related tasks although, in its evaluation, it cannot forego its religious point of view. "Unity and progress"--states the 'Communio et progressio' at its beginning (after

all, the name of the instruction is these two words)--"in human relationships are the basis and the main purpose of public mass media and of the means used by them, such as the press, films, radio and television." Hence, social usefulness is the basic criterion for the evaluation of media.

This does not mean the abandonment of religious criteria nor their relegation to the background. In essence, the modern understanding of religion includes social usefulness among religious and moral duties. Without referring to the numerous statements and documents of the Council and the encyclicals of John XXIII and Paul VI, it will suffice to look up the previously cited instruction "Communio et progressio": "Wherever human activity is directed regarding the latest magnificent scientific and technical achievements, there is some sort of an answer, often subconscious, flowing from the Christian view of the world, from the respect for man, from the way human needs are viewed, and from the entire history, to the God's commandment to man 'to rule the earth and to subject it to man.' Thus, man is the participant and at the same time an extension of the creative and soul-saving work of God. Public mass media which play such a large role in the exchange of information among people and their mutual effective cooperation, fit into that framework and that understanding of reality. In fact when God created man in His image, at the same time he gave man the capability to participate in his creative powers which should be demonstrated in organizing the life on earth."

What we call benefits, is basically the positive impact, the desirable effects of public mass media. The Church includes among them: making people feel closer to each other; dissemination of information and exchange of knowledge; struggle against illiteracy and acquisition of education; restoration of people's freedom and introduction of greater equality; progress in various fields of life; spiritual enrichment of people and contributions to warmer relations among people, mutual aid and cooperation.

Observing life, however, leads one to the conclusion that beside these positive effects, public mass media, if used badly, can lead to negative effects, to disinformation and demoralization. The media can drive people apart and cause conflicts among them; they can make their spirits poorer and slow down progress in various fields of life. There are many such dangers.

The sphere of responsibility of the mass media worker, especially if he is a Catholic, includes the care that his efforts which belong both to the sphere of professional work and to the social activities, bring constructive, positive, enriching and developmentally encouraging fruits. But this responsibility falls also on the recipient who has the duty to use public mass media in a manner assuring the maximum of constructive impact.

The cooperation between the originator and the recipient is not limited to the above only. This cooperation should go deeper. The recipient's responsibility must not be exhausted by correct use of the means of mass media. The recipient's responsibility must be expressed also by his evaluation of mass media, numerous remarks, recommendations and desires, by suggesting subject

matter in letters to the editor and by articles written for publication. This is a general statement, but in formulating it I think about the cooperation between the WKT readers and the WKT editorial office. Such a cooperation already exists and is reflected in the columns of our weekly magazine and at the meetings of our readers with the representatives of the editor, which frequently take place in various locations in Poland. The point, then, is not to start such a cooperation, but to strengthen and develop it further. I am encouraging it and appealing for it because I am convinced that the reader's responsibility cannot be reduced only to caring about the correct impact of the magazine, but that it must be also expressed by caring about constant editorial improvements. Of course, this is primarily the responsibility of the editorial staff, but it is also the task for all our readers who are or should be co-contributors to the journal.

8801

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

EMIGRE SOURCE CLAIMS 'CEAUSESCU CLAN' CONTROLS ROMANIA

Paris BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL in Romanian 16 Sep 77 p 1

[Unsigned article: "The Ceausescu Clan Rules Romania"]

[Text] The Swiss publication DIE WELTWOCHTE of 10 August published a long article entitled "Conducatorul si clanul sau" [The Leader and His Clan] in which the state and Romanian Communist Party positions occupied by members of the Ceausescu family are revealed. BIRE has many times published articles about the positions occupied by relatives of Ceausescu in Romania. The Swiss publication reveals new names in the Ceausescu clan. Of the 14 names listed by WELTWOCHTE, there are some missing who are relatives of Elena Ceausescu, and who also hold important positions in the Ceausescu mafia. Here is the list presented by the Swiss newspaper: Nicu Ceausescu, son the paranoiac, 24 years old and pretending to be a student, secretary of the Union of Communist Youth; Ion Ceausescu, brother, alleged engineer of agronomy, deputy minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry; Ilie Ceausescu, brother, so-called historian who has the rank of major general, member of the Military Academy, secretary of the Superior Political Council of the Ministry of National Defense; Marin Ceausescu, brother, counsellor at the embassy in Vienna and chief of the commercial section; Florea Ceausescu, brother, chief editor of the Romanian agrarian journal; Nicolae Ceausescu (another brother with the same name), consul to Kiev, the one who maintains contact with Moscow; Elena Barbulescu, sister, school director in Scornicesti whose husband is the Dalai Lama of this town; Manea Manescu, brother-in-law, married to Ceausescu's sister, Maria; Ilie Verdet, brother-in-law, married to Ceausescu's sister, Reghina; Cornel Burtica, nephew; Gheorghe Petrescu, Elena's brother, secretary of state with the title of minister in the Ministry of Machine Building; Dumitru Petrescu, brother-in-law, Elena's brother, first vice president of ARDES; General Ion Ionita, nephew; Janos Fazekas; father of the adopted son of N. Ceausescu, Valentin.

8724

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

EMIGRE SOURCE REPORTS ON JIU VALLEY MINERS REVOLT

Paris BULETIN DE INFORMATIE PENTRU ROMANI IN EXIL in Romanian 16 Sep 77
p 5

[Special eyewitness report: "The Miners' Revolt in Jiu Valley"]

[Text] At the end of July, the miners in the coalfields in the Jiu Valley, Petrosani, Rovinari, Lupeni and Motru, revolted and held directors, trade union officials and party secretaries hostage in the coal mines.

The revolt began on 30 July when the miners reported for their salaries and pensions and learned that the payments had been made on the basis of new criteria (which we spoke about in the last issue. These new criteria broke the workers and pensioners into three categories and certain benefits were abolished, such as the accumulation of a disability pension based on a worker's salary. Likewise, the pensions for miners who worked underground were deducted from the miners' pay at a rate of 30-40%....).

The miners asked the officials to return to the old salary system, refused to accept the reduced salaries and pensions and demanded that the three categories of workers be eliminated for miners. Seeing the fury of the miners, the trade union officials, directors and party secretaries telephoned Bucharest asking for directions. They were told that the minister of mines and the so-called president of the trade unions were coming to the scene. In each mine, a delegation was formed of four miners in order to carry out negotiations. Before the arrival of the emissaries from Bucharest, the miners forced the directors, trade union officials and party officials to enter the mine shafts and threatened that if force were used against them, they were ready to blow up the mine and die.

From Bucharest, Constantin Babalau, Minister of Mining, Gheorghe Pana, President of the pseudo-Trade Union, and Clement Negrut, first secretary of Petrosani Municipal Party Committee, plus party officials, arrived. The Petrosani miners forced these officials to go into the mines to have discussions with the miners' delegations. The discussions did not produce any results. After returning to the surface, Babalau and Pana left for Bucharest to report to Ceausescu.

On 4 August, Ceausescu, accompanied by Babalau, Pana, Verdet and Negrut, went to Tirgu Jiu and made contact with the miners' delegations from Petrosani, Rovinari, Motru. Ceausescu declared from the very beginning that "there was a misunderstanding" and Radio Bucharest issued the following statement on the evening of the same day: "I was informed of the existence of certain shortcomings in the organization of work and certain abuses in the application of legislation, as well as some deficiencies in the activities of the leadership of mining units. In the application of the pension law there were some unclear points and, as a result, some party and state organs did not satisfactorily apply the meaning of the law."

After these declarations, the miners in Jiu Valley received their salaries and pensions as they had requested.

From the beginning of the declaration of the revolt, which lasted five days, powerful army detachments were present in the Jiu Valley coalfields.

On 11 August, Ceausescu, accompanied by Manescu, Draganescu, Oprea, Banc, Teodor Coman and Ion Stanescu (his relative and former chief of the Securitate), went to Tirgu Jiu and Motru where he this time made threatening speeches to the miners. Here are some extracts: "Certainly, we have a number of people who have become used to working little and receiving much. Such a situation cannot be accepted. The number of persons who have a category III disability pension has reached 300,000 with the majority of these people never having worked in mines or other difficult jobs, but in easy jobs. Many have become pensioners by bending or breaking the laws, receiving pensions and salaries that total more than they received before being pensioned. This situation must be totally eliminated. The category III pensions (the cause of the revolt--ed.) will be reviewed every six months."

This pensioning, Ceausescu said, is considered as a type of limited vacation to regain one's health and ability to work for the purpose of fully returning to work. We are not creating pensioners who are to live on the backs of those who work hard. Such situations, the dictator concluded, will not be permitted.

For the information of our readers, the miners' pensions about which we are speaking are given when a worker suffers a serious illness and is brought to the surface as a manual laborer. During the recuperation period, the worker receives a disability pension plus the salary of a person working on the surface. This law is applied in all coalfields everywhere.

During this visit to the Jiu Valley, the army, Securitate and militia were present in impressively large numbers, approximately 7,000 men. It should be pointed out that at no time did mining activities stop. The coal miners told Ceausescu that if one hair on any miner is touched as a result of their just actions, all coal production will be stopped and the miners will refuse to come out of the mines.

ROMANIA

SEPARATION OF 'YOUNGER,' 'OLDER' WRITERS CONDEMNED

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 13 Aug 77 pp 1, 6

[Article by Dan Culcer: "The Privilege of Youth?"]

[Text] For some time, I have been following the fuss surrounding a certain biological event--youth--as used in our country's culture, and not always superimposed upon spiritual determinations. As a result, there is "youth music," "young heresy," "the young writer," "the literature of the young," and so forth. There is even a journal for young writers (for all writers?) such as LUCEAFARUL, a publication written by young people for young people. Thus, in its pages there have been, not just once, general statements (including some of the most specious) regarding the nature of literature, alongside some commentaries of good sense, written by young people, there have been lists of young writers (including myself, thanks to my good friend, if you will allow me to mention his name, Alexandru Papilion) and there have been "representations" of the generations.

Not long ago, perhaps a decade, maybe longer, the expression "generation" was prohibited after a short period of proliferation, with its use being instinctively avoided and replaced by circumlocutions and synonyms. Several years ago, when TRIBUNA ran a series of interviews under the title "The Poetry of Another Generation," it achieved a gesture of polemic value (also valuable for writers of prose) in comparison with certain lists, that were always the same, from which a multitude of writers were missing who were not integrated in a generation because they were not from, let us say, Bucharest. The capital city was, it would appear, the privileged place of forming and establishing the generations, but not in all its quarters, and those writers who wished to immediately integrate their young and their generation had to migrate towards the center. Simple coincidences, the word of Paul Everac, editorials, date of birth and contributions to certain journals began to be considered (how many times?) the criteria of certain theoretical points of view and certain similitudes of an artistic nature, that is, implicit or explicit esthetic programs.

Under our conditions, youth and generation appear to me to be the rollers of a steamroller that level everything.

Not long ago, I was telling a friend from Cluj about how it was when we began to work on the editorial staff of VATRA, when nearly all of us were about 30 years old and were considered young, protected from mistakes and watched over. At the time, we were the youngest editorial staff in the country. It certainly was pleasant, we would say, to be and to be called young, attracting these considerations, attention and approval. But, in my opinion, the consequences of this "privilege" appear to be somewhat of a burden and especially inhibiting. I think this could happen to others, too. Factors such as order, disciplined ranks, often with the undeclared purposes that belong to one's mood, miming mini- or midi-gamboling, quickly forgotten and lacking any type of sustained theoretical character and under the protective banner of youth, lead to a type of homogenization which favors the later manipulation of the ranks by leaders of opinion having messianic vocations who declare themselves or are proclaimed the representatives of a particular generation and who, overnight, become fiends and excommunicators. This observation was made before, from a completely different position, by those persons who themselves use every opportunity to get into a position from which they can manipulate factors to the detriment of others. These writers, with a princely mentality, set themselves up as the defenders of ethics, invulnerable bosses handing out academic awards according to their wishes and organizing campaigns with the help of mercenaries against those who take the risk to criticize their ill-fated works in the spirit of minimum objectivity. They are not alone. There are also the authors having little talent or who long ago stole from a sweet source or those who defend their old unsupported hierarchical positions through the value of their works and those who feel forgotten or neglected after having been conjuncturally overbid for years. All these persons (and others more recent) want to have a small court and a few vassals and, when necessary, to disavow their own works so they can constantly be in step with the latest fad. If this phenomenon is in itself not new and not specifically new, its encouragement, at certain times, must be regarded with suspicion, asking ourselves, whom does it serve? Since delaying the penetration of the ranks of the "normal" people, preserving the ambiguous condition of "youth" who are not yet ready, in an irresponsible manner that makes patronage necessary, transforms the apparent privilege into a social disjunction.

This phenomenon is even more strange since two decades or more ago writers barely more than 20 years old had become "classic" writers in their own lifetime, in great demand because of the needs of certain historical situations and invested with trust to the point of super-saturation.

As a concept more than vague, useful but strictly conventional within the framework of certain chronological orderings, "youth" needs either a more precise definition or broader limits in order to make it completely inoperative. Otherwise, together we risk continuing the annihilation by successive waves of promotions of high school geniuses who will be quickly enrolled in a generation and will be encouraged to build it up, with it being a good base for maneuvering for those who know how to use these young people.

I am not pleading for adherence at any price to a position that has been attained, something that is impossible to achieve in the end. I wonder, however, where so many generations during the three post-war decades can be accommodated and where so many social appetites can be satisfied. The causes of these phenomena and anxieties (beyond internally generated factors) are found in the resistance presented by the inertial nature of the system to the literary and cultural press, a system which, being institutionalized, does not allow the affirmation and manifestation of certain group journalistic initiatives (group, not clique) like "circles" or like "Albatros" and "Agora." Not being able to preserve its cohesiveness (naturally, not merely for external reasons), the groups and solidarity esthetically or by chance created on the basis of certain momentary interests are dispersed under the pressure of successive waves so that our journals are the same merely by title. Even LUCEAFARUL, preserving certain common guiding lines, is a journal which comprises at least five series with visible changes in direction and purpose.

I think that, with a once accepted idea for a publication such as LITERA, there could be a generalization of its function as publisher of certain aperiodic (or periodic) publications based on the initiative of a literary group that would be created, let us suppose, according to an elective affinity of an esthetic nature, naturally obeying all the provisions of the Press Law, without being financed by the state and existing solely upon the contributions of those persons eventually interested. A market for this type of publication could be tested without any damage and it could appear in numbers limited by the availability of paper on the internal market. It could lead to a more lively discussion and a broader expression of the diversity of styles, a diversity that is encouraged, as we know, by our cultural policy. This is merely a proposal, better solutions can be taken into consideration.

In this way, or by other means, we could arrive at the elimination of certain preconceived ideas regarding the role of a publication, we could smooth out the asperities that block the real problems and we could break up the monopoly upon opinion that certain heads of publications exercise (sometimes excessively) and there would no longer be, for example, the desire to represent all Romanian literature (young or not) in a single publication which, objectively, cannot achieve this goal. Thus, the criticisms leveled at certain publications would no longer have a real basis. Certain journalists and writers would no longer be able to set themselves up as incompetent leaders, making statements in the name of certain generations or biological categories that never gave them the rights of representation or rejoinders. I remember a "stormy" meeting several years ago that I happened upon in Bucharest. Somebody said to me then that he was happy I was there, representing Transylvania. I refused the honor of representing my Transylvanian colleagues (who had not been asked to the meeting) in a "dispute" that proved to be sterile, regarding the leadership of a journal, not only from modesty, but because I felt ridiculous there, like I was assisting in a little

"palace coup d'etat" carried out according to coffee shop protocol. We are sometimes not spared (or we do not spare ourselves) from such ridiculous situations where "when two people argue, the third wins."

Thus, if I am allowed to give one piece of advice at the end of this letter, it would simply and inefficiently be: more lucidity. This excludes, certainly, neither the hope, the beautiful naivety nor the solidarity, with the condition that it be formulated not in the hazy terms of biological order, but in the clear terms of an esthetic and ethical program that goes beyond a person's age.

I propose to you, esteemed colleagues (young or not), that we accept the administrative formula that youth lasts until age 70 and that we no longer speak of youth or end it at, let us say, 25 years of age. In this way, I can take the position of a gerontocrat in status nascendi and offer you, calmly but firmly, tutelage and protection until You reach the old age of 36, where I, in my turn, am protected by those who are 50 years old and, in their turn....

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CSO: 2700

BARBU CALLS FOR REVITALIZATION OF LITERARY SALONS

Bucharest CONTEMPORANUL in Romanian 23 Sep 77 pp 1, 15

[Article by Eugen Barbu: "Literary Clubs"]

[Text] It is hard for me to believe that something basic has changed, although there is a different mentality now. Originally a literary club was a type of spiritual family in which anyone who wanted to enter and remain could do so. Were the famous "literary salons" of another time the same thing? The essence of the question remained, it appears to me, the same: the judging of literature, although secret, and the organizers of these meetings saw, first of all, the certainty that they would belong to a writer's environment, regardless of the quality of their product in verse and prose. A dose of amiability was preserved over time and each literary club had its "small fry" who were a restricted group of noisy people, ready to contest that which was sacred. As one who took part in these formalities of demolition, I would like to say that actually the salt and pepper of literary clubs over the years remains these immodest statements which disturb the peace of feeble housekeepers, who turn to putty as reputations are sometimes destroyed, even without good arguments. The need for confirmation and acceptance in a group had and still has a big part in this, especially its bad parts. Literary friendship, and I am not the first one to say this, should have as its basis not friendship in the strictest sense, but friendship of a superior nature from which the highest exigencies are not missing. Certainly just as one word can destroy or disarm the poet, the demand for a higher level of creativity will urge on the true artist with a single condition: to truly be a great artist capable of understanding his own stature.

There never was a redoubtable literary club that did not have at its helm a personality of high esthetic exigency, a director of awareness, as I like to say, a person who could lead the way along the winding paths of creativity. An irreproachable theoretical training, an elementary tact and especially a great friendship for art are the conditions without which the life of a literary club cannot exist, if you regard it from the point of view of one who must be its impartial judge. The shift of the balance

towards one part or another, the favoring of any one writer or the closing of one's eyes to the shortcomings of fellow devotees who can also find themselves with a poor literary form at any given time are some of the causes of the possible destruction of the atmosphere in which those harnessed to this esthetic vehicle must live. The lack of compassion that produces a stupor and even hate on the part of the one criticized means nothing in the final scope of the meetings in which there must be a high level of rigor and especially a precise desire for perfection. A friend refused my manuscript of "Gropi" [Holes] at least 10 times in its original forms and the same number of times I suspected him of writer's jealousy or not understanding it. Fortunately, I found the strength an equal number of times to take up the rewriting, like pulling teeth, of hundreds of pages, each time understanding that the extra work only brought out the invisible defects of the first writing. Finally, out from behind the gag of my supervisor, out of routine or perhaps from the fear of not discovering my own weaknesses, I rewrote it myself from the pages ready to be printed, for the 13th time. And, all this just to arrive at the final draft, five words shorter, and five words which did not exist, in the penultimate version. Believe me, it was worth the effort....

I am writing all this because I have observed among my young colleagues an awkward haste, a misunderstood pride and a refusal to follow an apprenticeship which, during the era of the "masters," was a common thing. I for one deplore the fact that they did not obey this canon at least during the years of their youth so as not to arrive at an obvious mannerism that would prematurely confuse them, turning them into caricatures of that which they could be. In this sense, the notion of a literary club should mean, beyond any notion of a "creative workshop," the place where the literary forges are working, where a word is turned every which way, the place of exigency which means the greatest sign of friendship. Reciprocal praise and the exaltation of certain worthless texts solely to prove that you are a friend to someone are factors that can frustrate a very profitable activity in the end if that activity is exercised with passion.

I frequented several literary clubs in my youth and I would not say that they were all true schools of literature, but even the simple presence at these meetings appeared to me to be useful. This was so because it was impossible to be in these groups of people and not to find an individual full of passion, a true literary pedagogue. In Lovinescu's literary club, after his death, Felix Aderca played a large role. In addition to the fact that Aderca was a redoubtable writer, he had that unforgettable acute ability and integrity for truly liberating literary discussions. Without being an anecdotist of great charm like Cioculescu or having the arrogance of Vladimir Streinu, who was an eminent critic, Aderca knew how to synthesize precisely important materials, to classify them and to distribute a still unknown author into a spiritual family from which it would be hard to escape. Other literary clubs that were younger and more combative recorded true battles full of juvenile and beautiful polemics. During this

era, it appeared to me that the excellent ones in this field were Mitea Stelaru, C. Tonegaru, Pavel Chihaia and Mircea Popovici who discussed with great precision the proposed poetry or prose loaded with needless elements of certain respectable ladies, but works that were not of a man of letters in the proper sense of the word. A renown woman writer and devotee of the "Lovinescu" literary club had the honor during one session to note that my criticism of a style suffering from a serious grammatical problem was right and she confessed to me that for years she had been lied to by her friends who did not have the courage to point out the obscurities and inaccuracies. The future demonstrated to me that by keeping in mind what others had probably also said to her, she succeeded in becoming an excellent writer of prose whom I hold in esteem. We should not be afraid of mistakes, but of the refusal to receive criticism from others.

Returning to my own experiences, I must say that in the "Labis Literary Club," which I headed for six years along with 10-15 others, I instituted a strict climate, one of high exigency. The discussions appeared surprising to those who took part in them. They were sufficiently harsh, but this happened because the literary atmosphere of the time was suffocating and docile. Poetry was dry, fabricated, full of slogans and commonplace things and I understood from the beginning that a new spirit had to be introduced into literature that was not accustomed to the tyrannical models that could not assimilate them. We had to return to our path without any type of hesitation, to return to our great writers and not to follow unknown paths. Our luck was to find, especially, excellent poets such as: Ioan Alexandru, Ion Gheorghe, Marin Sorescu and the pugnacious Adrian Paunescu. From the moment these protagonists appeared in the literary arena, the new impetus was born. They, these poets, were fresh and they came with that "something" wanted by everyone. Their stormy lyrical torrent stirred up, as was natural, a truly confused murmur and even protests which we had a hard time tempering. What today appears to us to be sufficiently commonplace was then considered explosive, a fact which, actually, only made me happy.

Unfortunately, and I say this with full responsibility, that qualitative jump of 1964 was not repeated. Mimicry was practiced, they wrote correctly, but without interest, and they moved at this time towards other models found at another cardinal point that were equally as foreign to our spirit as the ones before. We did not know how to preserve the middle ground and we appeared ashamed to imitate Sadoveanu, Rebreanu, Arghezi, Blaga and Bacovia (even Ion Barbu still has followers) and we furiously turned towards Butor, Joyce, Robbe-Grillet and others, esteemed authors, but so far from our reality! A criticism, in its snobbish way seeking in other sources that which is found in abundance in, let us say, Calinescu and which was better stated and said earlier, encouraged these fabricated serial productions, pretending to be profound works, only because they were used sometime in recent years. A wretched mentality....

That is why I think the revitalization of the literary clubs is an important operation and that those persons who head them have a great artistic responsibility. We have to return to our rich sources that are so spiritually nourishing, as comrade Ceausescu so happily said in a celebrated speech, and not to the crackling tinfoil and tinsel produced in foreign laboratories. Romanian art has peaks with which it can be proud and if there is a need for innovators, we have them. We have Brancusi, Enescu and Tzara and if there is a need to place us in the avantgarde, we have Brauner.

With these points, I hope I have made myself understood.

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CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL CHANGES--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Vasile Malinschi is released from his position as governor of the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Vasile Rauta is relieved of his position as deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and appointed governor of the National Bank; Comrade Ion Dobrescu is appointed vice chairman of the National Bank; Comrade Mihail Haseganu is relieved of his position as vice chairman of the Administrative Council of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank; Comrade Mihail Vieru is released from his position as vice chairman of the Savings and Loan Bank. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 102, 20 Sep 77 p 8]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

WEAKNESSES, PROBLEMS NOTED IN LOCAL SOCIAL-POLITICAL COUNCILS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Nedeljko Papic: "Those Predetermined for Activity--Least Active"]

[Text] In the forthcoming work surrounding the further elaboration and completion of the political system, and in the preparations for the forthcoming assembly elections, it will be necessary to devote special attention to the activity of social-political councils. The need for a more complete and critical analysis of the work of these councils, particularly in the communal delegate assemblies, was imposed by previous performance. Analyses and appraisals demonstrate that considerable difficulties and weaknesses exist in the work of social-political councils, that a number of them have been practically inactive for a prolonged period of time. In short, the results of their work are substantially more modest than those of councils of associated labor and territorial communities.

What is the reason that social-political councils, which indeed should logically be very active, since they involve the activity of delegates from sociopolitical organizations, fall short of expectations in a number of settings?

The Composition of Delegations

It appears that the reasons for this should primarily be sought as far back as the time of the past assembly elections, when certain ambiguities and dilemmas surrounded the constitution of social-political councils. The practice was different when it became necessary to determine who should perform the function of a delegation in these councils. As a rule, in all social-political councils, the position adopted was that the function of a delegation should be performed by the broadest elected bodies--conferences frequently broadened by their executive bodies and other organs, and in organizations of the LCY and workers' actives.

The results of constituting such numerically large delegations were that they were frequently incapable of performing their function as a unified working body. Indeed, the formation of such delegations was pursued with the aim of

making them as democratic as possible, and in some settings, to secure an accountable slate of candidates as well as the opportunity for various persons to acquire status as members of a delegation. Therefore, in the forthcoming period, taking into consideration previous practice and the need for better and more efficient council operations, it should become evident whether the status of delegations should be further extended outside the widest organs of social-political organizations, since in their daily activity, these bodies carry the greatest political responsibility for the work of social-political organizations.

Analyses of the work of the councils of communal delegates assemblies demonstrate that the most adequate method for the most favorable linkage of social-political councils and their delegates with the delegate base has thus far not been found, and the work programs of these councils are not sufficiently harmonized with the work programs of social-political organizations. Conversely, the work programs of social-political organizations are frequently unconnected with the work of these councils. Consequently, subsequent to discussions in social-political councils, discussions concerning the same issues are also frequently held in leadership organs of the social-political organizations, instead of by the most responsible people from social-political organizations [being present in the councils] as delegates who would participate in decision-making on an equal basis with the rest.

Absence of the Elect

When speaking of the participation of the most responsible people from social-political organizations in the work of social-political councils, to be sure of these persons as delegates of these councils, during the past elections there were a number of dilemmas as to whether the Secretary of the Committee of the League of Communists and the presidents of the Socialist Alliance, the League of Trade Unions, the Veterans, and the Youth [Organization] should be delegates in these councils. In a number of settings the most responsible people from social-political organizations are not delegates in the communal assemblies. In some places this was explained by the danger of an eventual concentration of political persons in social-political councils.

This question deserves special attention, and in the forthcoming period it will be necessary to develop clearer opinions with respect to the participation of the most responsible people from social-political organizations in the work of these councils. If the essence of social-political councils is to directly incorporate the social-political organizations in the delegate assembly system, and if the highest and broadest political organs of these organizations perform the function of delegations, then why should not people who carry the greatest political responsibility for the work of these organs and organizations also be members of social-political councils. Considering the function they perform and the character of the sociopolitical councils, it would be natural that they be members [of these councils].

Method of Activity

In previous practice a special problem in the work of social-political councils has occurred in relation to supplemental elections. There are views that

these problems could be resolved by electing an adequate number of deputy delegates, or that, considering their specificity, the supplemental election procedures for these councils should be somewhat simpler than those for regular elections. Previous practice also suggests the need for synchronization of the elections for organs of sociopolitical organizations with the elections for councils.

In conclusion, it is necessary to say that the activity of the social-political councils depends to a great, it seems the greatest, extent upon the method of activity of the social-political organizations. The Socialist Alliance constitutes the political basis of the assembly system, both from the standpoint of a direct influence on the election of delegations and delegates, and in relation to the political direction of assembly councils.

However, in past practice, the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists, and other social-political organizations have not even begun to use the opportunity for influencing the work of the assemblies through their delegations to social-political councils.

All of these and other current questions surrounding the activity of social-political councils require a broader and more thorough analysis and evaluation.

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YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

HOSTILE ACTIVITY SENTENCE--Ivan Blazanin, born in 1944, a metalsmith from Sarajevo, who was working temporarily in the Federal Republic of Germany, was sentenced yesterday to a 5-year prison term for the criminal act of participating in a hostile activity against Yugoslavia. The sentence was pronounced by the Criminal Council of the District Court of Sarajevo, which was presided over by judge Vladimir Bujic. It is stated in the sentence that Blazanin, during his 1974-1977 stay in the Federal Republic of Germany, was a member of the extreme Ustasa organization "Hrvatski Narodni Odbor-Jelicevci: (Croatian National Council - followers of Jelicevic) which he joined on 3 March 1972, and whose aim is to overthrow the state and social system in the SFRY, actively participated in its work and hostile activity. [Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 77 p 6]

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